This specification defines a method for formally negotiating the exchange of XML stanzas between two XMPP entities. The method uses feature negotiation forms sent via XMPP message stanzas to enable session initiation between entities that do not share presence information or have knowledge of full JabberIDs and therefore is also suitable for use across gateways to SIP-based systems. A wide range of session parameters can be negotiated, including the use of end-to-end encryption, chat state notifications, XHTML-IM formatting, and message archiving.
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2 REQUIREMENTS

1 Introduction

The traditional model for one-to-one chat "sessions" in Jabber/XMPP is for a user to simply send a message to a contact with a thread ID but without any formal negotiation of session parameters (see Best Practices for Message Threads (XEP-0201)\(^1\)). This informal approach to initiation of a session is perfectly acceptable in many contexts, environments, and cultures. However, it may be desirable to formally request a chat session (or any other type of XMPP stanza session) and negotiate its parameters before beginning the session in some circumstances, such as:

- Whenever parameters specific to a stanza session must be agreed. e.g., security and privacy parameters (see Encrypted Session Negotiation (XEP-0116)\(^2\) and Message Archiving (XEP-0136)\(^3\)).

- The parties are unknown to each other, have not exchanged presence, or have not discovered their respective capabilities via Service Discovery (XEP-0030)\(^4\) or Entity Capabilities (XEP-0115)\(^5\).

- When an XMPP-based system interfaces with a SIP-based system built on top of RFC 3261\(^6,7\)

- Within an organization or culture in which one would not simply begin interacting with another person (e.g., a superior) without first receiving permission to do so.

This proposal defines best practices for such a negotiation, re-using the protocol defined in Feature Negotiation (XEP-0020)\(^8\).

2 Requirements

The specification addresses the following use cases:

- Negotiating a new stanza session

- Moving an existing stanza session from one resource to another

---

\(^7\)In essence, a stanza session negotiation request as specified herein is functionally equivalent to a SIP INVITE request, and acceptance of such a request is functionally equivalent to sending a SIP 200 OK response; see Section 17 of RFC 3261.
• Renegotiating an existing stanza session
• Terminating an existing stanza session

3 State Chart

The following figure attempts to capture the state transitions in visual form.

[1] A stanza session negotiation is initiated when the user sends a message containing a data form of type "form" with an "accept" field.
A stanza session negotiation is accepted when the contact sends a message containing a data form of type "submit" with an "accept" field whose value is "1" or "true".
A stanza session negotiation is rejected when the contact sends a message containing a data form of type "submit" with an "accept" field whose value is "0" or "false".
A stanza session negotiation is completed when the user sends a message containing a data form of type "result" with an "accept" field whose value is "1" or "true".
A stanza session negotiation is canceled when the user sends a message containing a data form of type "result" with an "accept" field whose value is "0" or "false".
An existing session is re-negotiated when either party sends a message containing a data form of type "form" with a "renegotiate" field whose value is "1" or "true".

A session re-negotiation is accepted when the other party sends a message containing a data form of type "submit" with a "renegotiate" field whose value is "1" or "true".

A session re-negotiation is rejected when the other party sends a message containing a data form of type "submit" with a "renegotiate" field whose value is "0" or "false"; however, the session remains in the active state with the previously-negotiated parameters in force.

A session is terminated when either party sends a message containing a data form of type "submit" with a "terminate" field whose value is "1" or "true".

4 Negotiating a New Session

4.1 Initiating a Session

In order to initiate a negotiated session, the initiating party ("user") sends a <message/> stanza to the receiving party ("contact") containing a <feature/> child qualified by the 'http://jabber.org/protocol/feature-neg' namespace. The <message/> stanza MUST NOT contain a <body/> child element (as specified in RFC 3921). The <message/> stanza type SHOULD be "normal" (either explicitly or by non-inclusion of the 'type' attribute). The stanza MUST contain a <thread/> element for tracking purposes (where the newly-generated ThreadID is unique to the proposed session). The data form MUST contain a hidden FORM_TYPE field whose value is "urn:xmpp:ssn" and MUST contain a boolean field named "accept". The inclusion of "logging", "disclosure" and "security" fields is also RECOMMENDED. Note: The options within any 'list-single' fields SHOULD appear in order of preference.

Note: Sessions may be conducted between entities who are never online at the same time. However, if the user is interested only in an immediate session then the user SHOULD instruct the contact’s server not to store the message for later delivery (see Best Practices for Handling Offline Messages (XEP-0160) using the Advanced Message Processing (XEP-0079) protocol.

In the following example of a negotiation request, Romeo requests a chat with Juliet and also queries her regarding whether she is able to disallow all message logging (see Message
Archiving (XEP-0136) ¹⁴, whether she wants to temporarily share presence for this session (see the Sharing Presence section of this document), and whether she wants to support the XHTML-IM (XEP-0071) ¹⁶ and Chat State Notifications (XEP-0085) ¹⁷ extensions during this session. He asks Juliet’s client if it is prepared to make a (legally binding) guarantee that it does not intentionally implement any feature (not even a disabled feature) that might disclose the content of the session, any associated (decryption) keys, or his identity to any third-party (see Encrypted Session Negotiation). He also requires that they are both connected securely to their servers, and asks which language she prefers amongst those he can write.

Note: These fields are examples only. For definitions of these fields, refer to the Defined Parameters section of this document.

Listing 1: User requests session

```xml
<message type='normal' from='romeo@montague.net/orchard' to='juliet@capulet.com'>
  <thread>ffd7076498744578d10edabfe7f4a866</thread>
  <feature xmlns='http://jabber.org/protocol/feature-neg'>
    <x xmlns='jabber:x:data' type='form'>
      <title>Open chat with Romeo?</title>
      <field var='FORM_TYPE' type='hidden'>
        <value>urn:xmpp:ssn</value>
      </field>
      <field label='Accept this session?' type='boolean' var='accept'>
        <value>true</value>
        <required/>
      </field>
      <field label='Message logging' type='list-single' var='logging'>
        <value>mustnot</value>
        <option label='Allow message logging'>
          <value>may</value>
        </option>
        <option label='Disallow all message logging'>
          <value>mustnot</value>
        </option>
        <required/>
      </field>
      <field label='Disclosure' type='list-single' var='disclosure'>
        <value>never</value>
        <option label='Guarantee disclosure not implemented'>
          <value>never</value>
        </option>
        <option label='Disable all disclosures'>
        </option>
    </x>
  </feature>
</message>
```

¹⁵A client MUST NOT set the ‘logging’ field to ‘mustnot’ unless it has confirmed that its server will allow it to switch off Automated Archiving (see Message Archiving).
BEGIN 4 NEGOTIATING A NEW SESSION

Listing 4.1. An example of a session negotiation request.

```xml
<session
    xmlns="jabber:client"
    type="request"
    from="client@server"
    to="server@domain"
>
  <field
    label="Allow disclosures?"
    type="boolean"
    var="disclosures"
    value="true"
  />
  <field
    label="Allow multiple sessions?"
    type="boolean"
    var="multisession"
    value="false"
  />
  <field
    label="XHTML formatting"
    type="list-single"
    var="http://jabber.org/protocol/xhtml-im"
    value="may"
  >
    <option
      label="Allow XHTML formatting"
      value="may"
    />
    <option
      label="Disallow XHTML formatting"
      value="mustnot"
    />
  </field>
  <field
    label="Temporary share presence?"
    type="list-single"
    var="presence"
    value="may"
  >
    <option
      label="Allow temporary presence sharing"
      value="may"
    />
    <option
      label="Disallow temporary presence sharing"
      value="mustnot"
    />
  </field>
  <field
    label="Chat State Notifications"
    type="list-single"
    var="http://jabber.org/protocol/chatstates"
    value="may"
  >
    <option
      label="Allow Chat State Notifications"
      value="may"
    />
    <option
      label="Disallow Chat State Notifications"
      value="mustnot"
    />
  </field>
  <field
    label="Minimum security level"
    type="list-single"
    var="security"
    value="c2s"
  >
    <option
      label="Both parties must be securely connected to their servers"
      value="c2s"
    />
  </field>
  <field
    label="Primary written language of the chat"
    type="binary"
    var="language"
    value="en"
  />
</session>
```

END 4 NEGOTIATING A NEW SESSION

The user MAY request a session with a specific resource of the contact. However, if the user specifies no resource (or if the specified resource is not available), then the contact’s server delivers the request to the contact’s most available resource (which in the examples below happens to be "balcony"). If no resource is available (and no Advanced Message Processing rule included in the request specifies otherwise) then the server MAY store the request for later delivery.

4.2 Accepting a Session

If, upon reception of a user’s session request, a contact finds that the request had been stored for later delivery, and if the contact is interested only in an immediate session, then it SHOULD initiate a new stanza session negotiation (including a newly-generated ThreadID) instead of responding to the user’s request. Note: Sending any response to the user’s original request would leak presence information since it would divulge the fact that the contact had been offline rather than just ignoring the user.

In any response to the user’s request, the contact’s client MUST mirror the <thread/> value so that the user’s client can correctly track the response. The <message/> stanza MUST NOT contain a <body/> child element.

If the request is accepted then the contact’s client MUST include in its response values for all the fields that the request indicated are required. If the contact’s client does not support one of the default values or if the contact has disabled its support (as for Chat State Notifications and XHTML formatting in the example below), and the client can still accept the request, then it MUST set that field to a value that it can support.

In the example below we assume that Juliet accepts the session and specifies that she prefers to speak Italian with Romeo:

Listing 2: Contact accepts session and specifies parameters

```xml
<message type='normal' from='juliet@capulet.com/balcony' to='romeo@montague.net/orchard'>
  <thread>ffd7076498744578d10edabfe7f4a866</thread>
</message>
```
Note: Both entities MUST assume the session is being established with the resource of the contact that sends the reply, even if the user sent its request to a different resource of the contact.

4.3 Rejecting a Session

If the contact does not want to reveal presence to the user for whatever reason then the contact’s client SHOULD return no response or error (see Presence Leaks). Also, if the contact is using a legacy client then it MAY not support returning any response or error. In both these cases the user MAY proceed to send stanzas to the contact outside the context of a negotiated session.

However, if the contact simply prefers not to start a session then the client SHOULD decline the invitation. The data form MUST contain the FORM_TYPE field and the "accept" field set to "0" or "false". It is RECOMMENDED that the form does not contain any other fields even if the request indicated they are required. The client MAY include a reason via the "reason" field (which is of type "text-single"). The <message/> stanza MUST NOT contain a <body/> child element.

Listing 3: Contact declines offer and specifies reason

```xml
<message type='normal'
    from='juliet@capulet.com/balcony'
    to='romeo@montague.net/orchard'>
    <thread>ffd707649874578d10edabfe7f4a866</thread>
    <feature xmlns='http://jabber.org/protocol/feature-neg'>
        <x xmlns='jabber:x:data' type='submit'>
            <value>
                <urn:xmpp:ssn/>
            </value>
            <field var='FORM_TYPE'>urn:xmpp:ssn</field>
            <field var='accept'>true</field>
            <field var='logging'>mustnot</field>
            <field var='disclosure'>never</field>
            <field var='http://jabber.org/protocol/xhtml-im'>may</field>
            <field var='http://jabber.org/protocol/chatstates'>may</field>
            <field var='security'>c2s</field>
            <field var='language'>it</field>
        </x>
    </feature>
</message>
```
If the contact’s client does not support feature negotiation or does not support the "urn:xmpp:ssn" FORM_TYPE, it SHOULD return a <service-unavailable/> error:

Listing 4: Contact returns service unavailable error

If the contact’s client does not support one or more of the required features, it SHOULD return a <feature-not-implemented/> error, specifying the field(s) not implemented using the ‘var’ attribute of one or more <field/> child elements of a <feature/> child element of the <error/> scoped by the 'http://jabber.org/protocol/feature-neg' namespace:

Listing 5: Contact returns feature not implemented error
If the contact’s client supports none of the options for one or more required fields, it SHOULD return a <not-acceptable/> error, specifying the field(s) with unsupported options using the 'var' attribute of one or more <field/> child elements of a <feature/> child element of the <error/> scoped by the 'http://jabber.org/protocol/feature-neg' namespace:

```
Listing 6: Contact returns options not acceptable error
```

4.4 Completing or Canceling the Negotiation

If the contact accepted the session (see Accepting a Session) then the user MUST either complete or cancel the stanza session negotiation. If the contact chose an option other than the default (preferred) value for one or more of the fields, then instead of having the client accept the session automatically the user may prefer to review the values that the contact
selected before confirming that the session is open. In any case the user's client SHOULD verify that the selected values are acceptable before completing the stanza session negotiation -- and confirming that the session is open -- by replying with a form with the form 'type' attribute set to 'result'. The form MUST contain the FORM_TYPE field and the "accept" field set to "1" or "true". The user MAY include an explanation or reason via the "reason" field (which is of type "text-single"). The <message/> stanza MUST NOT contain a <body/> child element.

Listing 7: User completes negotiation and confirms session is open

```
<message type='normal' from='romeo@montague.net/orchard' to='juliet@capulet.com/balcony'>
  <thread>ffd7076498744578d10edabfe7f4a866</thread>
  <feature xmlns='http://jabber.org/protocol/feature-neg'>
    <x xmlns='jabber:x:data' type='result'>
      <field var='FORM_TYPE'>
        <value>urn:xmpp:ssn</value>
      </field>
      <field var='accept'>
        <value>true</value>
      </field>
      <field var='reason'>
        <value>I forgot what I wanted to say!</value>
      </field>
    </x>
  </feature>
</message>
```

Alternatively, if the user decides to cancel the stanza session negotiation then the client MUST reply with a data form containing the FORM_TYPE field and the "accept" field set to "0" or "false":

Listing 8: User cancels stanza session negotiation

```
<message type='normal' from='romeo@montague.net/orchard' to='juliet@capulet.com/balcony'>
  <thread>ffd7076498744578d10edabfe7f4a866</thread>
  <feature xmlns='http://jabber.org/protocol/feature-neg'>
    <x xmlns='jabber:x:data' type='result'>
      <field var='FORM_TYPE'>
        <value>urn:xmpp:ssn</value>
      </field>
      <field var='accept'>
        <value>0</value>
      </field>
    </x>
  </feature>
</message>
```

See Encrypted Session Negotiation for example of other instances where the user might find the values submitted by the contact unacceptable.
5 Moving A Session to a Different Resource

Either party MAY ask to continue the session using another of its resources. The requesting party does this by submitting a form with a "continue" field containing the value of the new resource:

Listing 9: One party asks to switch session to another of its resources

```xml
<message type='normal'
      from='juliet@capulet.com/balcony'
      to='romeo@montague.net/orchard'>
  <thread>ffd7076498744578d10edabfe7f4a866</thread>
  <feature xmlns='http://jabber.org/protocol/feature-neg'>
    <x xmlns='jabber:x:data' type='submit'>
      <field var='FORM_TYPE'>
        <value>urn:xmpp:ssn</value>
      </field>
      <field var='continue'>
        <value>PDA</value>
      </field>
    </x>
  </feature>
</message>
```

The requesting party SHOULD NOT send stanzas within the session from either resource until the other party has accepted the switch to the new resource. The other client SHOULD accept the switch automatically since the requesting party might otherwise be unable to continue the session:

Listing 10: Other client accepts switch

```xml
<message type='normal'
      from='romeo@montague.net/orchard'
      to='juliet@capulet.com/balcony'>
  <thread>ffd7076498744578d10edabfe7f4a866</thread>
  <feature xmlns='http://jabber.org/protocol/feature-neg'>
    <x xmlns='jabber:x:data' type='result'>
      <field var='FORM_TYPE'>
        <value>urn:xmpp:ssn</value>
      </field>
      <field var='continue'>
        <value>PDA</value>
      </field>
    </x>
  </feature>
</message>
```

Once the other party has accepted the switch then all stanzas sent within the session MUST be to or from the new resource. Note: Both parties MUST ensure that they comply with all
the other stanza session negotiation parameters that were previously agreed for this session.

6 Renegotiating a Session

At any time during an existing session, either party MAY attempt to renegotiate the parameters of the session using the protocol described in Negotiating a New Session. The requesting party does this by sending a new <message/> stanza containing a feature negotiation form and a <thread/> element with the same value as that of the existing session. Note: The "accept" field MUST NOT be included in a renegotiation form and the <message/> stanza MUST NOT contain a <body/> child element. The other fields MAY be different from the set of fields included in the initial stanza session negotiation form.

Listing 11: One party requests renegotiation

```
<message type='normal'
   from='juliet@capulet.com/balcony'
   to='romeo@montague.net/orchard'>
   <thread>ffd707649874578d10edabfe7f4a866</thread>
   <feature xmlns='http://jabber.org/protocol/feature-neg'>
     <x xmlns='jabber:x:data' type='form'>
       <field var='FORM_TYPE' type='hidden'>
         <value>urn:xmpp:ssn</value>
       </field>
       <field label='Renegotiate?' type='boolean' var='renegotiate'>
         <value>1</value>
         <required/>
       </field>
       <field label='Message_logging' type='list-single' var='logging'>
         <value>mustnot</value>
         <option label='Disallow_all_message_logging'>
           <value>may</value>
         </option>
         <required/>
       </field>
     </x>
   </feature>
</message>
```

The requesting party MAY continue to send stanzas within the session while it is waiting for the other party to either accept the parameters or report an error. In order to accept the renegotiation, the other party shall send a message containing a data form of type "submit" with the 'renegotiate' field set to a value of "1" or "true".

Listing 12: Other party accepts renegotiation and specifies parameters

```
<message type='normal'
   from='montague.net/orchard'
   to='capulet.com/balcony'>
   <thread>ffd707649874578d10edabfe7f4a866</thread>
   <feature xmlns='http://jabber.org/protocol/feature-neg'>
   </feature>
</message>
```
from='romeo@montague.net/orchard'
to='juliet@capulet.com/balcony'>
<thread>ffd7076498744578d10edabfe7f4a866</thread>
<feature xmlns='http://jabber.org/protocol/feature-neg'>
<x xmlns='jabber:x:data' type='submit'>
  <field var='FORM_TYPE'>
    <value>urn:xmpp:ssn</value>
  </field>
  <field var='renegotiate'>
    <value>1</value>
  </field>
  <field var='logging'>
    <value>may</value>
  </field>
</x>
</feature>
</message>

Note: Both parties MUST consider the renegotiation to be complete as soon as the parameter acceptance message has been sent (or received).

Note: The requesting party SHOULD NOT send a renegotiation completion or cancelation message (see Completing or Canceling the Negotiation).

Note: Both parties MUST ensure that they continue to comply with all the stanza session negotiation parameters that were not renegotiated but had previously been agreed for this session.

In order to reject the renegotiation, the other party shall send a message containing a data form of type "submit" with the 'renegotiate' field set to a value of "0" or "false".

Listing 13: Other party rejects renegotiation

If the other party's client does not support one or more of the required features, it SHOULD return a <feature-not-implemented/> error. If the other party's client supports none of the options for one or more required fields, it SHOULD return a <not-acceptable/> error (see Rejecting a Session). Note: In any of these cases the existing negotiated session parameters are maintained. Either party MAY choose to terminate the session only as specified in the section Terminating a Session.
7 Terminating a Session

In order to explicitly terminate a negotiated session, the party that wishes to end the session MUST do so by sending a <message/> containing a data form of type "submit". The <message/> stanza MUST contain a <thread/> element with the same XML character data as the original initiation request. The <message/> stanza MUST NOT contain a <body/> child element. The data form containing a boolean field named "terminate" set to a value of "1" or "true".

Listing 14: One party terminates session

```
<message type='normal'  
  from='juliet@capulet.com/balcony'  
  to='romeo@montague.net/orchard'>
  <thread>ffd7076498744578d10edabfe7f4a866</thread>
  <feature xmlns='http://jabber.org/protocol/feature-neg'>
    <x xmlns='jabber:x:data' type='submit'>
      <field var='FORM_TYPE'>
        <value>urn:xmpp:ssn</value>
      </field>
      <field var='terminate'>
        <value>1</value>
      </field>
    </x>
  </feature>
</message>
```

Both parties MUST then consider the session to be ended. The other party's client MAY explicitly acknowledge the termination of the session by sending a <message/> containing a data form of type "result", and the value of the "terminate" field set to "1" or "true" (see Encrypted Session Negotiation for a practical example). The client MUST mirror the <thread/> value it received.

Listing 15: Other party acknowledges session termination

```
<message type='normal'  
  from='romeo@montague.net/orchard'  
  to='juliet@capulet.com/balcony'>
  <thread>ffd7076498744578d10edabfe7f4a866</thread>
  <feature xmlns='http://jabber.org/protocol/feature-neg'>
    <x xmlns='jabber:x:data' type='result'>
      <field var='FORM_TYPE'>
        <value>urn:xmpp:ssn</value>
      </field>
      <field var='terminate'>
        <value>1</value>
      </field>
    </x>
  </feature>
</message>
```
8 Defined Parameters

This section defines the parameters for stanza session negotiation parameters and whether they must, should, or may be included in the initial negotiation form. Additional parameters may be registered as described in the XMPP Registrar Considerations section of this document.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Inclusion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>accept</td>
<td>Whether the receiving party wishes to accept the invitation</td>
<td>MUST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>continue</td>
<td>Another resource with which to continue the session</td>
<td>N/A (used to move a session)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disclosure</td>
<td>Whether and to what extent the content, keys, and identities can be disclosed to third parties; the options are “never” (disclosure must never occur), “disabled” (only disclosure required by law shall occur), and “enabled” (disclosure may occur)</td>
<td>SHOULD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>path://jabber.org/protocol/chatstates</td>
<td>Whether the parties may exchange Chat State Notifications per XEP-0085; the options are “may” and “must not”</td>
<td>OPTIONAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>path://jabber.org/protocol/xhtml-im</td>
<td>Whether the parties may exchange XHTML formatting per XEP-0071; the options are “may” and “must not”</td>
<td>OPTIONAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Definition</td>
<td>Inclusion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>language</td>
<td>The preferred natural language(s) for information exchange, using language codes defined in accordance with RFC 4646. RFC 4646: Tags for Identifying Languages <a href="http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc4646">http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc4646</a>.</td>
<td>SHOULD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>logging</td>
<td>Whether the parties may log messages; the options are &quot;may&quot; and &quot;mustnot&quot;</td>
<td>SHOULD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>multisession</td>
<td>Whether to allow multiple concurrent sessions between the full JIDs of the parties; this is a boolean variable that defaults to false.</td>
<td>SHOULD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>renegotiate</td>
<td>Whether the receiving party wishes to renegotiate the session</td>
<td>N/A (used to renegotiate a session)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>security</td>
<td>The minimum security level for secure connections between the parties; the options are &quot;none&quot; (a secure connection is not required), &quot;c2s&quot; (both parties must be securely connected to their servers), and &quot;e2e&quot; (both parties must be securely connected to each other, for example via Encrypted Sessions)</td>
<td>SHOULD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>terminate</td>
<td>Whether the receiving party wishes to terminate the session</td>
<td>N/A (used to terminate a session)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9 Implementation Notes

9.1 Auto Accept or Reject

A client MAY require a human user to approve each stanza session negotiation request, however it is RECOMMENDED that it accepts or rejects automatically as many requests as possible, based on a set of user-configurable policies (see Presence Leaks).

9.2 Persisting Sessions

Stanza session negotiation sometimes requires the involvement of either or both human users, and if human input is required but the user is away then session establishment may be delayed indefinitely. So, in order to minimise the number of user interruptions and delays, clients SHOULD reuse existing sessions whenever possible. For example, a client SHOULD NOT terminate sessions unless the user is going offline, even if its user closes a window associated with the session.

9.3 Sharing Presence

If so negotiated via the 'presence' field, two parties who do not have subscriptions to each other’s presence (as specified in XMPP-IM) may share presence by sending directed presence after the session is negotiated.

Listing 16: User sends directed presence to contact

```xml
<presence from='romeo@montague.net/orchard' to='juliet@capulet.com/balcony'/>
```

Listing 17: Contact sends directed presence to user

```xml
<presence from='juliet@capulet.com/balcony' to='romeo@montague.net/orchard'/>
```

In accordance with the rules specified in XMPP-IM, sharing presence enables one party’s server to send unavailable presence to the other party if the sending party goes offline for any reason.

9.4 Unavailable Presence

If a party receives an XMPP presence stanza of type "unavailable" from the full JID <local-part@domain.tld/resource> of the other party (i.e., the resource with which it has had an active session) during a session, the receiving party SHOULD assume that the other client will still be able to continue the session (perhaps it simply became "invisible"), or it is persisting
the state of the negotiated session until it reconnects and receives “offline” messages). However, the receiving party MAY assume that the other client will not be able to continue the session. In that case it MUST explicitly terminate the session (see Terminating a Session) -- since its assumption could be incorrect. If after terminating the session the receiving party later receives available presence (i.e., a <presence/> stanza with no 'type' attribute) from that same resource or another resource associated with the other party and the receiving party desires to restart the session, then it MUST initiate a new session (including a newly-generated ThreadID) with the other party. It MUST NOT renegotiate parameters for the terminated session. (Note: This is consistent with the handling of chat states as specified in XEP-0085.)

9.5 Mapping to SIP

When mapping instant messaging flows to SIP, implementations SHOULD adhere to RFC 7572. In addition, the following mappings apply to chat session negotiation:

- Initiation of a negotiated chat session maps to the semantics of the SIP INVITE method.
- Renegotiation of a negotiated chat session also maps to the semantics of the SIP INVITE method.
- Termination of a negotiated chat session maps to the semantics of the SIP BYE method.
- The XMPP <thread/> value maps to the semantics of the SIP Call-ID attribute.

10 Security Considerations

10.1 Presence Leaks

If a contact does not share its presence information with a user through a presence subscription (see RFC 3921) or if it blocks outbound presence notifications to the user (see Privacy Lists (XEP-0016)21), then it will effectively expose its presence if it accepts the user’s stanza session negotiation request or returns an error to the user. Therefore, due care must be exercised in determining whether to accept the request or return an error. The contact’s client SHOULD NOT automatically (i.e. without first asking the contact) either accept the user’s request or return an error to the user unless the user is subscribed to the contact’s presence and the contact is not blocking outbound presence notifications to the user. Note: There should be no need for the contact’s client to consult the contact’s block list (see Blocking Command (XEP-0191)22), since if the user is on the block list then the contact would not receive the

19In general, if a party is not subscribing to the other party’s presence then it will never assume the other party is unable to continue a session.
request from the user in the first place.

10.2 Localization

If a client is configured to show a request `<form/>` to a human user instead of responding automatically, it SHOULD replace the content of the `<title/>` element and of all label attributes of the known and registered `<field/>` and `<option/>` elements with its own localised versions before showing the form to the user -- even if the form already appears to be in the correct language.

Note: If a client fails to localize the form, a malicious contact might, for example, either switch the labels on the 'security' and 'logging' fields, or use the `<title/>` to mislead the user regarding the identity of the contact.

11 IANA Considerations

This document requires no interaction with the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA)\(^\text{23}\).

12 XMPP Registrar Considerations

12.1 Protocol Namespaces

The XMPP Registrar\(^\text{24}\) includes 'urn:xmpp:ssn' in its registry of protocol namespaces (see `<https://xmpp.org/registrar/namespaces.html>`).

12.2 Service Discovery Features

The XMPP Registrar includes 'urn:xmpp:ssn' in its registry of Service Discovery features (see `<https://xmpp.org/registrar/disco-features.html>`).

\[
\text{<var>}
\text{<name>urn:xmpp:ssn</name>}
\text{<desc>Support for Stanza Session Negotiation and its FORM_TYPE</desc>}
\]

\(^\text{23}\) The Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) is the central coordinator for the assignment of unique parameter values for Internet protocols, such as port numbers and URI schemes. For further information, see `<http://www.iana.org>`.

\(^\text{24}\) The XMPP Registrar maintains a list of reserved protocol namespaces as well as registries of parameters used in the context of XMPP extension protocols approved by the XMPP Standards Foundation. For further information, see `<https://xmpp.org/registrar>`.
12.3 Field Standardization

Field Standardization for Data Forms (XEP-0068) defines a process for standardizing the fields used within Data Forms qualified by a particular namespace. The following fields are registered for use in Stanza Session Negotiation (see <https://xmpp.org/registrar/formtypes.html>):

```
<form_type>
  <name>urn:xmpp:ssn</name>
  <doc>XEP-0155</doc>
  <desc>
    Forms enabling negotiation of a one-to-one session between two entities.
  </desc>
  <field>
    var='accept'
    type='boolean'
    label='Whether to accept the invitation'/>
  <field>
    var='continue'
    type='text-single'
    label='Another resource with which to continue the session'/>
  <field>
    var="disclosure"
    type="list-single"
    label="Disclosure of content, decryption keys or identities">
    <option label="Entities guarantee no disclosure features exist (not even disabled features)">
      <value>never</value>
    </option>
    <option label="Entities MUST NOT disclose (except for those disclosures that are required by law)">
      <value>disabled</value>
    </option>
    <option label="Entities MAY disclose">
      <value>enabled</value>
    </option>
  </field>
  <field>
    var='http://jabber.org/protocol/chatstates'
    type='list-single'
    label='Whether may send Chat State Notifications per XEP-0085'>
    <option label='May Send'>
```
<value>may</value>
</option>
<option label='Must_Not_Send'>
  <value.mustnot</value>
</option>
</field>

<field
  var='http://jabber.org/protocol/xhtml-im'
  type='list-single'
  label='Whether_allowed_to_use_XHTML-IM_formatting_per_XEP-0071'>
  <option label='May_Send'>
    <value.may</value>
  </option>
  <option label='Must_Not_Send'>
    <value.mustnot</value>
  </option>
</field>

<field
  var='language'
  type='list-single'
  label='Primary_written_language_of_the_chat_(each_value_appears_in_order_of_preference_and_conforms_to_RFC_4646_and_the_IANA_registry)' />
</field>

<field
  var='logging'
  type='list-single'
  label='Whether_allowed_to_log_messages_(i.e.,_whether_Off-The-Record_mode_is_required)'>
  <option label='Allow_MessageLogging'>
    <value.may</value>
  </option>
  <option label='Disallow_All_MessageLogging_(i.e.,_must_disable_absolutely_all_message_logging_including_automatic_archiving)_see_XEP-0136'>
    <value.mustnot</value>
  </option>
</field>

<field
  var='multisession'
  type='boolean'
  label='Whether_to_allow_multiple_concurrent_sessions_between_the_parties'/>

<field
  var='renegotiate'
  type='boolean'
  label='Whether_to_renegotiate_the_session'/>

<field
  var='security'
13 XML Schema

This proposal re-uses the format defined in XEP-0020 and therefore does not require a dedicated schema.

14 Acknowledgements

Thanks to Thomas Charron and Jean-Louis Seguineau for their feedback.